TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1884.

Amusements To-day.

tijan Opern Mauxo- Orphent and Enrydice. FP. M Senino-The Beggar Stivient. FP. M. Braty a 1 houtes - Seven-Twenty Fight. . P. M. Daily a Theotre-Front-Wenty-Eight, a P. M.
Grand Opera House.—Front-raid a Simiol. S.P. M.
Finner p'a Comedy Theotre. La Vie Parisione. S.P.
Madison Square Theotre—The Majob. 5:30 P. M.
Nove Park Chanter—Zera. S.P. N.
Niblea forden—The Pay ments of Paris. S.P. M.
People's Theotre—To the Raine. S.P. M.
People's Theotre—To the Raine. S.P. M.
Theotre—Relative S.P. M.
Theotre—Computed S.P. M.
Theo Tanila Theatre Afrikarias, S.P. M.
Tony Pastures Theatre Multion's Picolic 2 and S.P. M.
Union Squares Theatre—Stein Basten, S.P. M.
Naulinek's Theatre—Old Hos and Young Bearts, S.P. M.
Bib Av. Therater Picitis W.P. S.P. M.
Eth Av. Therater Picit, S.P. M. Bill Mt. I bestre-in Paralle. FF. M.

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. In Sunday edition same rates as above. Wrenty, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

Advirtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

No Delusions!

Gen. JOHN COCHEANE, who has just returned to the Democratic party and has been interviewed by a reporter of the World, thus declares his faith:

"I believe in a tariff for revenue only, or, in othe words, a judicious tariff." We invite Gen. COCHRANE to consider that

his two phrases contradict each other. A tariff for revenue only does not admit of

any protection. A judicious tariff is a protective tariff, not excessively so, but yet positively protective.

Protection being defined by high economic authorities as robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, it cannot be tolerated in any degree or at all by consistent free trade statesmen. And is not Gen. Cochrane one of that kind?

Gen. Cochrane should clarify his ideas. There has been in the past a good deal of juggling with words in relation to this great question, and men have tried to ride two horses in opposite directions at the same time; but that period has gone by. Now everything has got to be clear, intelligible, and unequivocal. No man can be for a revenue tariff and a judicious tariff at once any longer. The revenue tariff man is nothing but a free trader applying free trade princi--ples in the raising of the national revenue. The judicious tariff man is a protectionist and nothing else. He may want high protection or low, according to circumstances, as he thinks will be more judicious, but he is a protectionist all the same.

What is especially needed at this time in dealing with the tariff is intelligence, logic, and courage. Gen. Cochrane does not seem to possess them. In fact, among all the revenue reform statesmen and free trade promoters in the Democratic party at present only FRANK HURD really displays the courage of his opinions and the logic of an upright thinker. JOHN G. CARLISLE, HENRY WATTERSON, and JOSEPH E. McDONALD don't seem to enjoy any more of those qualities than so many yearling children.

It is true that it requires a good deal of serve to keep calmly on in a crusade whose only practical result is the destruction of the party which these gentlemen have so long adorned, and which Gen. COCHRANE now strengthens with his rich experience.

What England Will Do for Egypt.

The pressure of events and a decided change of tone in the organs of advanced Liberal opinion have at last constrained the GLADSTONE Cabinet to adopt a definite and vigorous policy with regard to Egypt. The intention of withdrawing the British troops from the Nile country has been abandoned, and, far from striving any longer to belittle the importance of the religious upheaval in the Soudan, the Ministers acknowledge that. the Khediye's dominions are in imminent need of defence against EL MAHDL and they agree that under certain restrictions the United Kingdom shall furnish the necessary protection. These restrictions may yet cause a good deal of trouble, but even the present circumscribed programme is a long step to ward the incorporation of Egypt among the British possessions.

Looking first at the positive side of the new policy, we see that the English Government guarantees the security of Egyptian territory north of the first or second catarnet. It is probable that, for strategic reasons, the last-named limit will be fixed upon. Nothing is said about Sunkim and Massowah, but, although these scaports he south of the boundary designated, they will undoubtedly be included in the protected district, since in the hands of EL MAHDI they would become the centres of a revived slave trade, and might seriously interfere the safe transit of British merchant vessels through the Red Sea. But to garrison those ports and to maintain a line of defence at the second cataract, detachments from the native troops belonging to the British Indian army will be requisite, since at any of the points mentioned the clamate would prove fatal to European soldiers. Owing, moreover, to the insubordination and religious excitement of the people, the British force now stationed in the Delta is to be considerably strengthened. The whole number of troops, therefore, which Great Britain will have to keep permanently employed for the defence of Egypt-including those needed to preserve order in the country and guard the ports of the Red Sea as well as those massed on the southern frontier to resist an attack from the Soudan-is not likely to fall short of 30,000 men. That is to say, the change in the Egyptian situation, and the method of dealing with it adopted by the BLADSTONE Caldnet, will involve the permanent retention in the Nile land of as large a force as was temporarily intrusted to Lord WOLSELLY for the purpose of suppressing Anant Pasha.

Now, who is to defray the cost of supporting a standing army of 25,000 men in Egypt ? The British taxpayers will not do it, and th fellakin cannot do it, unless they are relieved from the burden laid upon them by the Khedive's civil list and the intolerable extortions practised by the native Ministers. If the family of MEREMET ALI were ejected from a land which they have done their best to ruin; if Egypt, like Cyprus, were occupled by Great Britain under a stipulation to pay a fixed tribute to the Porte, it would be easy to provide for the military defence of country from its existing revenues. Indeed, under the systematic honest administration that might be looked for at the hands of British officials, so great a stimulus would be given to agriculture and trade that the public revenues would be materially augmented, while at the same time the condition of the hard-working

native population would be sensibly improved. Such a transformation in the inernal government of Egypt will be the ogical result of the weighty responsibilities which are now formally accepted by Great Britain. The first move in this direction has, it seems, been already taken by Earl GRANVILLE in notifying the British agent at Cairo, Sir Evelyn Baring, that certain reforms in the internal management of Egypt

will be at once begun under his supervision

The determination reached by the GLAD-

STONE Ministry makes it tolerably certain that, whatever may be the triumphs of the False Prophet on the upper Nile, his northward advance against Egypt proper will be successfully withstood. Nevertheless, a good many diplomatic protests and recriminations are likely to be provoked by England's re fusal to make any attempt to recover Kordo fan or even to save Sennaar and eastern Soudan. Not only will the British Govern ment do nothing of itself to avert the complete conquest by Et, MAHDI of the Khedive's possessions south of the second cataract, but it will not permit Prince TEWFIK to squander the resources of Egypt in a fruitless effort at resistance. In the form of advice, which is, of course, equivalent to a command, Earl GRANVILLE has signified his wish that the Egyptian garrisons at Khartoum and Berber, and the expeditionary force under BAKER Pasha, should e withdrawn behind the line of defence deeided on at London. He has also declined to sauction the cooperation with Abyssinian troops which had been proposed by BAKER Pasha, foreseeing, no doubt, that Massowah would be the price demanded for Abbyssinia's assistance. As to the offer of Turkey to reconquer the Soudan, Lord GRAN-VILLE has no objection to such a demonstra tion, provided it is made at the Sultan's cost but England will not suffer Egypt to spend any money for that purpose. It remains to be seen whether Turkey or France-deeply interested as both powers are in arresting the progress of EL MAHDI-will undertake at heir own expense an expedition to the Soudan. Even in the improbable event that either of those powers, or both jointly, should assume the task, the possession of Suakimor Massowah would be indispensable. But it might happen that at the last moment Great Britain would refuse to let either of those important harbors, which at present

are virtually hers, pass into foreign hands. Well. Why Not !

It is reported that there is something like lefluiteness in a movement in favor of Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE of Kentucky as the Democratic candidate for President.

Why should not the friends of Mr. CAR-LISLE try to get the nomination for him? Why is he not the right candidate for all Democrats who think as he is supposed to think in regard to the most important ques tion of the day? With CARLISTE as the cand'date and A

Tariff for Revenue Only, and No Dodging, as the pla form in the preliminary canvass, the question would go to the Democratic National Convention for settlement. It will be settled either in the Convention

or at the election. Possibly a settlement in July may seem to some people rather better than one in November. But there must be no dodging.

Multitudes of Courts Martial. Is the trial of offenders by court martial

the main employment now left to the army i One might so conclude from a perusal of the documents on this subject collected by the Bureau of Military Justice. During the year preceding the 1st of October, there were records of no fewer than 1,985 trials by gen eral courts martial and 8,404 by garrison and regimental courts. This summary excluded the entire Department of Columbia, from which no reports had been received; but without this we have the astounding number of 10,389 trials in a single twelvementh. among an average aggregate force of between 25,000 and 26,000 officers and men.

It is very certain that the abundance of army offences cannot be accounted for on the score of unusual military activity or of extraordinary disturbances in the garrisons, since the Secretary of War announces, in his annual report, that "the history of the army during the past year has been one of almost unbroken quiet." In fact, the year preceding also showed a total of 1,854 trials by general courts martial, and enough more regimental and garrison trials to make up the aggregate to about ten thousand cases.

Looking through the various reports, we discover some reason for this astounding annual exop of trials. Foremost comes the fact that last year there were nearly 3,600 desertions, and this is only about an average of offences of that sort. Again, according to Adjutant-General Drum, an improper system of detail and other hurtful customs cause company officers to turn over too great : share of the care and control of their commands to non-commissioned officers, while, as long ago as 1881, we find this language in the Judge Advocate-General's report:

"The prisoner very often is found to complain of it reatment at the hands of his superior officers, but more requestly at the hands of non-commissioned officers and to attribute his descrition to that cause.
"This complaint of ill treatment is found repeated and reiterated in bundreds of trials for descrition, and some

times for other offences. times for other offences.
"Whether the complaints be true or false, the opportunity which is effered a superior to oppress an inferior
is very great, and tends to give credence to the com-In the interests of the officer or non-commisioned officer, therefore, if the complaint be false, or in the interests of the seldler and the service, if true, some emedy, either by legislation or regulation, should be adopted that would effectually prevent the possibility of an abuse of authority."

Finally, it should be observed that many of the trials are for minor delinquencies, concerning which Major Goodfellow, Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri, makes this suggestion:

"Cases of this class resembling those which in civil life are disposed of at the morning levees of police mag-istrates, should be triable by the officer second in command, not being the accuser, and disposed of in a sum-mary manner. He might, if thought proper, he required to make notes of the cvi lence, and his sentence might properly be subject to review and correction by the department commander. A great deal of time and some apense might thus be saved

Major Gandens, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, proposes that commanding officers of posts, camps, and garrisons should be empowered to dispose of cases not exceeding a forfeiture of \$5 or confinement at hard labor for more than ten days, since "there would seem to be no weighty reason why four officers shall be constantly taken from other duties to sit as a garrison court in such triffing cases." Capt. Chous, Acting Judge Advocate for the Department of Texas, would rather confer this authority to punish minor breaches of discipline on the officer next in rank to the post commander:

"Municipal corporations have a prempt and summary way of adjudging violations of their laws and regula-tions; why greater formality and more combersome modes of procedure are necessary under military rules is not apparent. The want of a definite schedule of penalises, sanctioned by law, is much felt. The in-equality in punishments under the present system of garrison courts is a source of discontent among the en-

On the other hand, it may be questioned whether summary trial by a single officer might not decrease the chances of doing justice. In any event, the proposed change

in the method of disposing of these cases does not alter the facts as to the astonishing number of the offences, and it is this, we think, that deserves the main consideration

of Congress.

Litigation and Life Insurance. The officers of the insurance companies which were recently defeated in the celebrated Dwight case at Norwich, in this State seem to be a good deal disappointed at the result, to judge from their utterances on the subject; but we are by no means clear that the verdict will not be beneficial to the busi-

ness of life insurance generally. The action of the jury will do much to convince people that life insurance companies must certainly pay their losses in all cases except those of the clearest fraud or misrep-

resentation. The business of life insurance, and, indeed, of insurance of all kinds, has been greatly injured in public esteem by the frequency and persistency with which many companies avail themselves of every possible excuse for not making good the losses they have incurred. Security, perfect and abso lute, is the one thing a man cares about when he takes out an insurance policy whether it be on a ship, on a house, or on his own life. He wants to be assured beyond any reasonable doubt that if he deals fairly with the insurer on his part the insurer wil deal fairly with him, or will be forced to do so; and we think the Dwight case will make every insured person more certain than he was before that nothing but the plainest and most positive proof will suffice to defeat a claim against a life insurance company. There is this to be said, however, in favo of the answer in the DWIGHT case, that it set

up a real and substantial defence on the merits; whereas in many insurance cases the claim is resisted on purely technical grounds. A striking example of the inequitable sort of defences to which insurance companies have been too ready to resort is found in the very last volume of New York law re ports. The Continental Insurance Company through an agent who was duly authorized to insure unoccupied buildings, insured an unoccupied dwelling house and received a premium calculated at the rate chargeable for the insurance of unoccupied buildings. which was double that chargeable in the case of occupied buildings. In the policy, however, was a condition avoiding it if the build ing became unoccupied without the consent of the company endorsed thereon. There was no such en forsement, and because there was none the comp my refused to pay the insurance after the building burned down.

The trial court, the General Term, and the Court of Appeals all agreed in declaring this defence to be untenable. The condition in the policy in which the words" if the building become unoccupied" were used clearly imported futurity, and must have had reference only to the insurance of buildings which were occupied in fact at the time the policy was taken out, and were afterward allowed to become viewit. Where an unoccupied building had been insured by an agent authorizad to issue policies on such premises, and the company had pack stad a double premiam by reason of the fact that the building was without ossupants when the insurance was off seted, it would munifestly have been most unjust to hold otherwise. As Julge Prior well said, "The company must have intended to make a valid contract or else to perpetrate a traud. Their agent had authority to insure the building, although unoccupied, and, having done so, the company must be held to have waived a condition essential to its validity, and cannot be permitted to receive and keep its fruits and et repudiate its existence."

Every defence of this character, especially in a life fusurance case, does a company innitely more harm than good.

A man who might otherwise be disposed to have his life insured is readily discouraged by the thought that his wife and children vill probably encounter some technical de fence, and may have a ten years' litigation in their effort to collect the insurance.

andidate for President of the United States by Gen. Buishin at a dinner at Fort Keogh the other day. Mines is a first-rate soldier, but we don't think he will be elected President this year. Besides, what are his politics? is nothing in the proceedings of the banquet to show whether he is a Democrat or a Repub lican, and not the least intimation of his opin ons upon the great question of free trade.

We warn Gen. Milles that, if he expects to run, he will have to make up his mind on this subject before he is nominated. There is not going to be any dodging or shuffling on the tariff question this year.

Those Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature who wish to have a creditable and adequate Speaker of the Assembly will not make a mistake if they give their votes to A. B. STONEY.

The year 1883 is now like that "good old nig ger" Uncie Nap, it died long ago, long ago; yet still our esteemed contemporary the Herald gives as its circulation the number of newspa pers it printed on election day in November of that year. As the Macon Telegraph and Messenger says, "the New York Herald's affidavits as to its circulation on a given day last year are stale, but humorous." Without saying how funny they are, they certainly are stale. These affidavits never furnished a very accurate idea of the real state of our contemporary's circula tion, because they only showed its size on the day after election, when all newspapers sell many thousand papers more than usual; but they won't do at all for 1884. This is a new year, and there ought to be some new affidavits Let Mr. BENNETT begin with the first day of the year, and then if he doesn't wish to continue the practice of printing his circulation every succeeding day, he can stop; but his afildavits should at least belong to the present age.

Ancient writers on bunko agree in expres ing doubts of the enduring popularity of the game. While admitting its puzzling fascingtion, they do not fail to point out that men are naturally averse from giving up money without getting an equivalent, and that distrust strangers is one of the easiest acquired of accomplishments. It is also urged. with a show of reason, that the unvarying contine of the game, being a tople of discusion in all the nurseries, a common subject of college orations, fireside chat, and popular lectures, will in time become so notorious that no traveller in a strange city will tell his name business, and address to the first man he meets in the street, and empty his pocket and hi

bank account into the hands of the next comer. There is said to be in the British Museum or the Dime Museum or some other museum a tablet in the cuneiform character, dug up in a Persian suburb, setting forth this very plausible theory. Since the probable date of this tablet the New York newswapers have sprung up, and day by day have taught their readers the game till the types are weary of the tale. There may be no presumption of law that every newspaper or every part thereof is read, but there is a strong presumption that the reports of bunko games, with their unvarying score and summary, are read if any part is, for they deal with the well-beloved weaknesses of our

But still, in defiance of ancient and modern reason, the wealthy citizen of Connecticut omes up to town for Christmas, goes through the wearlsome old motions, and burdens again

the groaning types.

And it is to be feared that this will go on forever, though warnings against the came were

printed in red in every almanae, family Bible, calendar, and check book, recited in chorus by the family before breakfast, sung in comic opers, and painted in green on the face of the full moon.

A climax of official stupidity seems to have been reached in the Itlinois town of Jerseyville, where a janitor had to run half a mile to get the keys to a burning jail. While he was gone, four men burned to death.

One of the essays of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN considers the possibility of freezing a person solid, keeping him in this condition for a contury or so, and then thawing him out in such s way as to permit him to go on with his natural term of animation as though nothing had noticeably interfered with it. By such a process successfully carried out, it could be brought to pass that a man now living might attend a sitting of the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh

Congress, or revisit this city when it has com-pleted its gradual advance to Troy.

In this century a number of German pro-fessors have tried to find somebody to submit to the process named in order that no doubt of its feasibility may exist in the century that is to come, but the difficulties in the way of securing a subject have thus far proved insurmountable. They will not be lessened by the publication of the facts in the case of Mr. Lov-ELL's rooster, which had got locked up in an ice house, and was found standing in a perfeetly lifelike attitude, frozen quite stiff. The rooster was carried into the house and set upon the dining room table, where he duly thawed out, but he was dead.

It is possible that the process of thawing was not conducted with the completeness of care which might have been bestowed; still the resuit will be looked to, and the scheme will experience a set-back unless somebody can be locked up in an ice house against his own judgment, as the rooster was.

The vindication of Gen. CROOK's wise and humane policy in Arizona has been more prompt than he could have expected. Only a few months ago he had fallen from the position of one of the most popular men in the Territory to that of one of the most abused. Now there is a general revulsion of feeling in his favor. "The Indians are all contented and security is felt," say recent Tucson advices.

There is renewed confidence in Gen. Chook." Had he yielded to the popular from for imprisoning, shooting, or hanging the captured Apaches, the Southwest frontier would have had another Indian war in prospect for the spring, whereas now nearly or quite all the lately hostile Indians have returned to the San Carlos reservation.

THIRSTY AND MALARIOUS.

The Senate Consuming 1,512 Quarts of Min.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The report of the Acting Secretary of the Senate for the last flacal year makes some curious revelations, There are seventy-six Senators, and their thirst scems to have been astounding, not only in the quantity of mineral water charged to the contingent fund, and supposed to be consumed, but also in the short duration of the extraordinary atmek. The Sergmant-at-Arms returned the follow-

	The intermediation fortified the for	TO M-
	ing youchers in his account:	
7		
	W. R. Reed's Bons t	
П	IAAL	
	Ju v 7 -Ten case-, quarty, mineral water 8	CUM COM
	July 11 ix cases, quarts.	
1	Jany 12 Ten cases, quarts	1944 194.9
	July 15 - en cases, quarts	
		04 00
	Hunte, Cleary & Co.:	
-	Joly 3Ten cases Apollinaris, quarts	75 (A)
	July 7 -Four cases, quarts	
	tore 8 -There make marts	W 51
	July 8.—Three cases, quarts	100 114
	July 12 - Lan cases, quarts	47.105
	Tark 12 - Law Cases, days to	41 101
	July 15.—Ten cases, quarts	
	Ang. 10 - Two cases, quarte	15 00
		75 W
	1883.	La Serial
	Jan. 3 -Fifty quarts	7.50
	Jan 31 - Pifty quarte	7 50
	Yeb. 10Pifty quarts	7.50
	Pen. 26 -Fifty qua ta	7 50
	M'eb 3.—One hundred quarte.	15 00
	According to these figures, each Ser	ntor
	averaged, deducting Sundays and adjo	
	articles, destructing trainings and major	

ments, over three quarts of mineral water everyday during parts of the months of July and August. The belik augregated \$766.60, and and were paid without color of law for this ex-

and were paid without color of law for this expenditure.

During the months of this extraordinary thirst, the bills for ice were \$1.007, and the conormous total of two hundred and one thousand pounds is reported as consumed, or nearly three thousand pounds for each Senator, deducting Sundays and adjournments, for the months of July and August.

Z. D. Giman, who supplied the Sergeant-at-Arms with flue English and French somes, with German cologne, and bay rum for the bath room, with Italian cosmetics, with brushes and comiss, and with many fancy articles for the use of the Senate, also furnished seventeen hundred two-grain quining pills for Senators the use of the Seinte, also furnished seventeen hundred two-grain quinine pills for Seintors without conscientions scruples, who must have had attacks of majaria, and preferred not to had attacks of malaria, and preferred not to call in a dector.

The firm of W. B. Moses & Son, long favored by the disbursing clerks in the different departments, turns up as usual in the accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms, with a long bill for carpets and furniture. Three or four names are always found in these reports as the beneficiaries of the principal patronage.

In piain English, these expenditures for the personal convenience, the comfort, and the enjoyment of Senators, are wholly unautherized, and are therefore indirect thefts from the Treasury.

Preserve the Adirondacks. From the Continent.

The region known as the North Woods afords, perhaps, the best typical example of what is taking place to a greater or less extent all over the country. It lies, as gimest every one knows, in the northernmost angle of the irregularly shaped Empire State, and comprises nearly two million accessof what may fairly be called witherness. Within its borders the principal rivers of the State and their dependent canal veterns have their source, and it is the threatened dar ger to the highways of commerce that has opened the eyes of business men to the necessity of prompt action. A very large area of this widerness is covered with a dense growth of spruce timber, and where there is spruce there is "duff," and where duff is there is always. water. You will not find this meaning of duff in the dic-tionaries, but it is an important meaning, nevertheless, spruce duff cannot be unafle to order. The alternations of numbereds and thousands of sensons go to its forms ion. It consists of the discarded needles of the spruce which fall to the ground year by year and accumulate in the course of time to the depth often of several feet. These needles are well high indestructible, and they form a thick, porous mass which holds water like ponge. It is so permeable by frost that the actions of autumnal rains freeze solid during the winter and it is enough of a non-conductor to retain ice in its epths far on into the heats of summer. Spread such covering us this over two million acres, and it becomes a percential reservoir, in comparison with which the great artificial basins of cities and manufactories are in agnificant. Cut off the trees, however, and expose the kindly duff to the summer sum, and it forthwith dries up and is ready to take fire from the first spark that chance to fall on its tinder like surface.

What is true of the spruce is true in a leaver degree of all forest growths. Whether they do or do not actual! ufficence the rainfalls is still a question, but that the reserve and regulate the water-upply is indisputable Soliting unreasonable is asked by those who seek to precorve the forests. They recognize the necessity of lumber for the thousand needs of building and manufacture but they ask that the States and the nation shall reserv these remaining forests, and so regulate the operation of lumbermen that hereafter no mountain ridge of wooded upland plateaus shall be, as has too leften bee the case bitherts, utterly demaded of their forest cove-ing, and diverted from the beneficent purposes for which they are adapted by nature.

Is Miller a Candidate !

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Many and various are he conjectures as to what Warner Miller is just no timing at. Those who think he is planning and work in to secure a New York delegation for Bising or for ar thur to the next National Convention may be mistaken Intensely ambilious, with unbounded self-could-ence tireless and pushing, shrewd in the use of patronage, i is safe to assume that now, as ever heretofore. Warner Miller is plotting and laboring for Warner Miller, and

for nobuly else.

What is he after? He has captured the organization of the New York Legislature, and can wield it to ad-vance his ultimate jurposes. He is now regarded as the Republican Boss of the State. Every office he can worm ut of the Federal Administration be places where it will o him the most good in New York. Those who know im best believe that he is aiming to secure for himse as many deligates as possible to the Nalional Conven-tion. He does not seek for delegates elsewhere. Those he obtains from New York will be held in reserve till the pronunced candidates for the Presidency have beaten each other. Then the Miller contingent will come to

the front and try to work up a stampeds for him.

Well, why not? He doubtless has the story of Hayes
and of Gardeld on his mind, and if it occurs to him that Arthur may be before the Convention be will rehow it fared with John Sherman field's name was surung upon the weary, delegates.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House Again Overwhelmed with Bille-The Seante Adopts the New Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- In the House to-day resolution proposed by Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) was adopted, requesting the heads of departments to furnish the facts relating to the distribution of circulars in the departments askng contributions for political purposes.

Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolu tion, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish information relating to the ex-American hog products from Germany and France.

Six hundred and seventy bills and resolutions were introduced in the House. Among them were these:

By Mr. Sumner (Dem., Cal.)—Prohibiting the Union and Central Pacific Endrouds from charging more than seventy per cent of their lowest freight rates existing

By Mr. Enton (Dent., Conn.)-Reestablishing the Cour f Alabama Claims.

By Mr. Townshend—Requesting the President to in By Mr. Iowishend-Requesting the President to in-vite the cooperation of the Governments of American nations in securing the establishment of free commer-cial intercourse and an American customs union; also proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the scoping pensions to all united States solders and satiors in the late war who served thirty days, and to the widows of all deceased soldiers.

soldbire.

By Mesers, Calkins and Browne (Reps., Ind.)—To prothist imports from foreign countries which unjustly
discriminate against the products of the United States.

By Mr. Howner-To prodult the instilling of letters or
creatings concerning letteres, or newspapers containing
of letters of the product of the product of the letters of
letters of verticements.

By Mr. Myan (Rep., Kan.)—Granting the right of way
through the Indian Territory to the Southers Kansas.

through the Indian Territory to the Southern Kansan Railrond Company.

By Mr. Anderson (Rep. Kan).—To extend to correspondents and reporters the privileges of the lobby in the rear of the Speakers chair.

By Mr. Perkins (Rep. Kan).—To place molasses and angar on the free list asse to appropriate annually \$50,000,000 for the support of common schools.

By Mr. Weiter (Greenbanker, La).—To previde for the issue of \$500,000 to in Treasury more, with which to pay to sudders and salters the difference in value to two the money paid to their and gold, tegether with eight per cett. interest thereon.

By Mr. White (Rep., Ky.)—To abolish the internal revolute for topage an tobacco. this tax on tobacco.

By Mr Wills Dain, Kr.)-To extend the time for the sayment of tax on distilled spirits now in warchouses

payment of tax on distilled spirits now in warchouses in o years.

13. Mr. Thompson (Dem., Ky.)—To consulidate the internal revenue and customs districts.

By Mr. Hunt (Dem., La.)—To prevent undue contraction of the currency by unking provision for the issue and maintenance of the circulation of national banking associations. It entitles them to receive circulating notes equal in amount to W per cent. of the value of the United States boulds they deposit; also repeals the tax on national leafs circulation. enal bank circulation. By Mr. Long (Kep., Mass.)—To establish a Board of In-rr-State Commerce.

The call will be continued to morrow.

The Senate considered the new rules, and adopted all except those on appropriations and studing committees, which are reserved for the present.

A resolution by Mr. Miller (Rep., Cal.) re-questing the Secretary of the Treasury to com-mitted the facts concerning the difficulties in the way of sufering the Chinese Exclusion

FIRING THE SOUTHERN BEART.

How the Poor were Kept from Freezing and Starving to Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The cold weather of

ast week steadily grew worse until Friday and Saturday nights, when the mercury touched tive of the most dreadful consequences among the poor, who are prepared neither with shell ter, food, nor provisions for such a state of things. On Saturday it was learned that hundreds of poor women and children were bud-dling around their last burning stick of wood, drids of poor women and children were hudding around their has burning stick of wood, and the Constitution of Sunday morning made an appeal to the citizens to send to its office money, provisions, and forl, which would be distributed by its business department. At noon about thirty word wagons, and as many more as a provision train, had gathered in front of the office. Merchants worth hundreds of thousands of dollars took their places as strivers, each with a wood wagon and a provision wagon under his charge, and started on a tour of the city, working at day until a gather with each office, and independent of the constitution office booked more like a maintry supply depot than a newspaper office. Hundreds of saces of flour, coffee, and sugar, sides of meat and hams, and on the side-walk cords of wood, were seen, while the streets were full from morning thin hight with people damorous for redef. The wagon trains also continued at work. The response of the merchants to the call for supplies has been surprising in its iterality. To-night the weather is raw and bitterly cold, yet it is safe to say that there is not a house or a hut in the city where the propies benevolence has not placed a cracking fire and food for the week. The value of the provisions distributed is between \$5,000 and \$10,000. No distinction was made in the distribution in regard to color.

SHE DID NOT STEAL THE DIAMONDS.

Mr. Dyer's Natural but Incorrect Suspicion

Mrs. Joshua H. Dyer of 369 Grand avenue Brooklyn, went into her kitchen several days ago, happening to have in her hand a pfn set with twenty-one diamonds and worth \$1,000. It was wrapped in paper. She laid it on the table, and when she left the kitchen she forgot to take it with her. Afterward, when she went, to get it, the parcel was missing. One of the servants told her she had used the paper, not knowing that it contained anything, to light a gas jet, and had thrown what was left of it into the furnace.

This explanation was not satisfactory, and there was a strong suspicion that the diamonds had proved too strong a temptation for her. On closely questioning the girl, however, Capt. Wilmarth and Detective Price were convinced side had told the truth. By their advice the fire in the furnace was extinguished, and the ashes and haf-burned coals taken out and carefully examined. Several hours were spent in sifting the ashes, but no trace of the gold setting or of the diamonds was discovered. The servant, who watched the search, became hysterical in her protestations of innocence. Mr., Dver next but the contents of the furnace into a box and sent them for further examination to a Fulton street jeweller, who reported yesterially that he had so far succeeded in finding seventeen diamonds, which he said would have to be repolished. The suspected girl was overjoyed at the discovery. She is a pretty and intelligent German girl, and assumes the role of demestic in the amateur dramatic entertainments given in Athletic Hail, Brocklyn. This explanation was not satisfactory, and

A NEW AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER. Christopher C. Buldwin Appointed to Succeed

the Late George W. Lune. ALBANY, Jan. 7.-Gov. Cleveland, to-night appointed Christopher C. Baldwin Aqueduct Commissioner for New York, in place of George W. Lane, deceased. It is understood that the appointment was tendered to D. Willis James. and declined by him, and also to Samuel D. Babcock. Mr. Baldwin was then selected as a representative of the city's business interests. He is not active in politics, but is an anti-Kelly Democrat.

Mr. Baldwin is most generally known as President of the Louisville and Nashville Ralirond Company, a position he has held for about three years. He has been in business in this city many years, principally in the dry goods trade, with which he is still connected. He is a director in several banks, is connected with other financial institutions in a similar expacity, and is Vice-President of the Real Estate Trust Company. At one time he was President of the Prisauce Bank, now in process of liquidation. His fortune is estimated to be large. Mr. Baldwin is also conspicuous in society, club circles, and at Newport. He acquired his title of Commodors as an officer of the New York Yacht Club. He is about 50 years of age.

A Georgia Girl who Works Wonders. From the Rome Bulletin.

There is now living in Polk county, about fourteen miles from Rome, a girl 14 years of age, who possesses wonderful and inexplicable powers. She is a daughter of one of Polk country's best and nost honorable families. It is said that the little girl can place her hand upon a chair and it will walk all about the root She places her hand upon a table and it moves as at wishes it. Our informant says that she placed her ham upon a chair in which a man sat, and the chair, man an all, moved at her touch. He says that a man sat in the chair, and another man lying moler it tried to hold the chair to the floor, but that mader her mysterious touch the chair pulled to ricces. This little girl was in Rome on Tuesday, and while in one of the stores she placed er hand upon a stool and it promptly moved in obs dience to her will.

From the News Journal.

Mr. Georgo Jones, the editor-in-chief of the rince has been wallowing in the wall street pard, and I was to be a superstant of the rince has been of another than the beautiful to have a superstant of the rince and the rince has the rince has a superstant of the rince has a supersta

He Objected to the Bill of Costs. From the Facoma News.

It was a drunken Irishman. His Honor said "I flue you so and costs!"
"All regist, yer Honor, here's them four dollars, but plat in the devil is them costs, I don't know!"
"Why, that's the shift you have to pay the court and officers for their transle in arresting and trying you."
"Me pay thin officers? By the help of God, now, did I bring this action!"

The transfer of the transfer o

NEWS OF THE CELTIC.

Spoken Ten Bays Age 1,000 Miles from New York, Going East Under Sail.

The White Star line steamer Celtic was spoken again on Dec. 29, two weeks out from New York, Mr. R. J. Cortis, the New York agent, received the following despatch from Liverpool yesterday:

The Cunarder Rothnia reports passing a four-masted steamer under sail, evidently the Celtic, on Dec. 29, in latitude 42° north and longitude 53° east. Foul winds have since prevailed. Further news not expected for some days.

The Bothnia signalled the Celtic to learn if any help was wanted, and a negative answer any help was wanted, and a negative answer was received. The Captain of the Bothnia sars the Cettic was making slow progress, but was all right except for her broken shaft. The Celtic, when he spoke her, was a little north of the regular course of the White Star line steamers, and shout, 1000 miles out from Sandy Hook. She had thus made 1,000 miles in fourteen days under sail, and her last 500 miles in seven days. At that rate, and with the recent foul winds, she is not likely to arrive, unaided, before Feb. I.

winds, she is not likely to arrive, unaided, before Feb. I.
At the Post Office, yesterday, the superintendent of the foreign mails said that the Ceitic carried out a very large and important mail. Sailing on the 15th of the month, she was due at Queenstown on the 24th, and the mails would have been distributed in London on Christmas. She was a very reliable ten-day mail carrier to London. There were many valuable Christmas presents in the mail, which the senders expected to get to their friends on Christmas Day. The package mail filled 149 sacks. The istters numbered 116,000, and filled 90 bags.

90 bings.

"If loss results from delayed mail, is there no redress?" was asked.

"No, The Captain is responsible for the safe delivery of the mail; but he is at liberty to transfer it to another ship, or to keep it on his own. If he transferred it to another ship and it was then lost, he would not be liable in damages; but transfers are not usually made. Feeple have to take the chances of accidents."

ALL INTERESTS HARMONIZED.

No Purther Opposition to the New York and New England Receivership.

Boston, Jan. 7 .- There will be no further opposition from Boston to Judge Shipman's appointment of a receiver for the New York and New England Railroad. Previous to meeting of the directors to-day all conflicting interests were harmonized by mutual agree ment. If the question of original appointment had been pending there would have been very vigorous opposition, but in the present situa-

vigorous opposition, but in the present situation the continuance of the receivership is regarded as inevitable and best. Mr. Clark, the receiver, to-day resigned as President, and Mr. Eustace C. Fitz was chosen in his stead. Mr. Clark will doubtless resume the Presidency when the receivership terminates, which is expected to be within four months.

There remains in the treasury of the read about \$2,700,000 of unissued second mortgage bonds, which are applicable to construction only. The directors to-day decided to petition the Legislatures of Missachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island for leave to use these bonds to take up the floating debt of about \$2,000,000. Pending this permission, it is believed that money can be raised among the stockholders to float this indebtedness, and, if necessary, the Court will be asked to grant leave for the issuing o' receiver's certificates. The directors and the receiver will make every effort to consciete the second track to Willimantic this spring.

effort to consiste the second track to Williamstic this spring.

The Attorney-General of Massachusetts, which holds \$1,700,000 of second mortgage honds, will ask for a stay of proceedings before Judge Shipman, in New York, to-morrow, on the application for a reversal of his decree appointing a receiver. Delay is asked that the Legislature may have an opportunity to act in the matter.

THE STORM KING BRIDGE

The Company to Begin Work Very Soon-A Cantllever Bridge Proposed.

General Manager Swan of the Storm King Bridge Railroad Company, 31 Broad street, savs that he knows nothing about the Storm King Bridge bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Murphy except what he has read in the newspapers. "Our company," said he, "certainly have the right to build their read in the newspapers. "Our company," said he, "certainly have the right to build their road and bridge the Hudson. The bridge is part of our road. I have known all along that we had the power to build, but some wanted legal opinions, and our company sequenced them from Auron J. Vanderpoel, ex. Liout. Gov. Dorsheimer. Theodore F. Hascall, and Hayden C. Kelly. They are well up in constitutional law, and they all say that the Legislaure of 1880 gave us power to build our bridge. We never thought of obstructing the river commerce. We desire to so build the bridge as to cause the least obstruction possible. Our piers will be not less than 750 feet apart, and possibly more. That will give plenty of room for any boat to pass through. The largest steambeat now navigating the Hudson's less than 100 feet wide. I think that we shall begin work very soon. Our engineers are now in the field bettering our line. When they finish their work the Board of Directors will approve the new line, the maps will be field with the County Clerks, and property owners along the time will be notified that we are ready to purchase their lands. We mean to push the thing, and we may adopt the cantilever plan of bridge. You can say that this great bridge will de for New York State what New Jersey is doing for her coal roads. We can give coal to consumers at less cest than it is now furnished for, and also in better condition. I predict that coal will be ordered from the mines as wanted, the same as wheat and corn is ordered by wire from Chicago."

Another Plan for a Water Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Plan to furnish a quick, cheap, and abundant supply of water, more than the proposed Quicker damean possibly afford: 1. To build another dam below and adjoining the pres-ent Croton dam, and connecting both at its present level; run them twenty feet higher, with a slope of one and :

ent Croton dam, and connecting both at its present ievel;
run them twenty feet higher, with a slope of one and a
half feet to one foot rise, which will not interfere in the
slightest with the present aggedien.
2. To build a dam at Sodem. Purman county, which
and which by pipug, short the above mentioned dam
and which, by pipug, short the above mentioned dam
and which, by pipug, short the above mentioned dam
and which by pipug about the above the silver dam without any
loss, and thus keeping it always alive.

The appealuet to mountenen earr Croton Lake, south,
ranning through Mil River valley, thence through sawmil River valley to its electimation.

The time which it will take to complete both aqueduct
and dam would not reduced two years, and the cost for
the right of way through the shore-mentioned route
and the dumping of the wantace from the adventue
would be 50 per cent less than on the banks of the findson. On this plan the bailding of the above-mentioned
dams would not interfere with karonah, Purdy's Station, or the liarlem alirear, for I have viewed the incation withing the last week. I am the only one tind
has ever invasibled materials or done work by contract
the freshet power wenty seven years
and reliabling the side wals, furnishing the stone
for the house now occupied by the devereer of the dam,
and will give an idea of the cost. The grante stone,
or the house now occupied by the devereer of the dam,
and house last in center, for \$7 per cubic yard. This
story an idea of a threats furnished and work completed
at the old dam.

I assisted in drawing the first stone and putting in the at the old dam.

I assisted in drawing the first stone and putting in the last sick of timber in the present Croton dam.

BING SING, N. Y. O. VAN COURTLANDT.

The Menhaden Catch of 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your informant as to the quantity of menhaden caught the past season is in error. The facts are, from the reports have officially received, extending from Maine to Nort Carolina, the rath of 1983 will not exceed by 160,8 2009, that of 1982, while the average of oil made is only three quarters of a ga loot to the thousand 1 is than in 1882. The stock of serap on hand on Jan. 1, 1884, is less than in 1883, when the amount held over since January, 1883, is deducted.

See y U. S. Menhaden Oil and Guano Ass'n. New York, Jan. 6.

Are American Children Worse than Others TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . The hanging of Graves is one of the consequences of the war children are brought up in this country. I have trav-elled a great deal through Europe, and nowhere do you see such insolence toward their elders as is displayed it. American children. Even among the celected and the total legal, boys grow up saves and impaded. In collection to the collection of the collection. American independence is nothing but insolence. only insolent a nation of row but insolence.

the state of the Impossible.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: Will you TO TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOT. Will you or some of your readers please inform me if there is a lodge order, or soriety in this city which pays a sick hep-fit of not less them \$5 per week inseres a member's life for \$1.083, his wife's life for \$2.04 inseres a member's not lossificate for his family sorl pays furnish selection for his family sorl pays for see, and in which the stars of one is years of age, and in which the stars of one exceed \$18\$ per annum?

New York, Jan 5.

Philadelphia Does Have a Busy Season.

A Chestnut street liquor store proprietor said "turines acaom soon begins and we must be prepared to meet the extra demand. January is on less month, in about a west from now what is technically known as the broken resolution trade opens up." Economical North Carolina Bridegrooms.

An esteemed minister of Chatham count

A Sound Social Maxim.

From the Galection News. People who persist in stealing hogs should be street out of meeting and excluded from good society.

BUNBRAMS.

-The Grand Council of the canton of Valais. Switzerland, have decided to reintroduce the death pen-alty for morder.

The income of the London Trinity House, which corporation manages all lighthouse affairs in Eng-iand (but not in Ireland and Scotland), is \$1,911.556. The total expenses of the Board of Management are \$35,000.

-In the British Episcopal and Presbyterian churches at Napies the ministers pray for the Presi-dent of the United States as well as for the Queen. Ra-ples has a Young Men's Christian Association where all

Goschen's defective eyesight prevents his being a can didate for Speaker of the House of Commons. No other candidate so unexceptionable can be found. A mast rarely misses so much both for himself and his family brough merely defective vision. -A patent granted this year to Grünzweis and Hartman, in Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, covers a process of making artificial cork by thoroughly incor

porating (3) parts of ground or powdered cork chips with so parts of builting starch pasts. The resulting plastic age a present into forms and then dried in hot rooms -Mario died in a charming apartment in the house of the tenor Bellini, who is a Roman and hus-band of the noted contraito Trebelli. He had seven rooms filled with souvenirs of his artistic life. Archa-nlogy, painting, and carpentry filled up his time. He es-tirely exchewed music. He retained his good looks to

-Plans have been prepared for the construction of a large hall, to be called the Salle du Travall, in Faria, close to the Hotel de Ville, where men can meet employers and arrange their terms. There will be, besides the central hall, 60 rooms for the syndicates of different trades. The cost of construction is borne by

-Agreeably with Prince Bismarck's orders. the Manual for the German cuspire has been printed in Gothic type for the first time, and the War and Admiralty lepartments have followed the Chancellor's lead in their printing, but the usually submissive Minister of the In-terior. Von Puttkemer, has not, and Berlin is amazed at

-Devil's Lake, in northern Dakota, does not in any sense deserve its name, for it is a fine sheet of water in the midst of beautiful scenery, and there are no evil traditions concerning it. The fact is that the Indians called it Spirit Lake, and the white man rethanging the name back to the original Minnewakan.

-In spite of the restrictions enforced in Vienna on the use of drinking water, the supply is con stantly failing. As hard frost has set in, not only in the mountains, on which are the sources of the supply, but even in the low-lying country, there is not much chance of an increased flow. The Water Committee has been sitting day after day to consider what should be done. -It is stated on the authority of Mr. Broadley, the eminent English lawver who defended Arabi Pasha, that Mesers, Bennett and Barnum actually offered £260,000 for him, the Egyptian rebel to get £1,000

to blusseif. Mr. Bennett wished the services of Arabi, trat as a correspondent for twelve months, and then to hand him over to Barnum. The offer was made to Lord -It seems to be only in Anglo-Saxondon that lotteries are tabooed. The Pru-sian lotteries yield the State an income of \$1,000,000. In the Landing a mo tion has been made to do away with the prohibition put upon the sale of foreign lottery tickets, in order to sat-isfy the "legitimate" desire for lottery playing, and that to increase the revenue from that item. This will be glad

tidings in New Orleans and Kentucky. -The Special Legislative Committee of State Charities of Massachusetts report that although they repeatedly advertised public hearings in relation to convict labor, no one appeared voluntarily to testify, except a young man who said that boot and shoe making n the Concord prison seriously injured him in that industry in the castern part of the State; whereas, in fact, the committee say, no boots or shoes are made in the

Concord prison. -Lord Granville lately said, when unveilhaving been Mr. Ghalstone's colleague for thirty years; ould say that he never knew one who showed a finer temper, greater patience, or more consideration for his colleagues. It was quite extraordinary how he attended to the arguments of all, and how, excepting upon any

ucestion of real vital principle, he was ready to yield to be general opinion of his colleagues. —In his address as President of the Royal Society, Prof. Huxley, speaking of Sir W. Siemens, and that "hardly any living man so thoroughly combined an extensive knowledge of scientific principles with the nower of applying them in a commercially successful name, and that the value of his numerous inventions manner, and that the value of his numerous inventions must be measured, not merely by the extent to which they have increased the merely mankind, but by the favorable reaction on the progress of pure science which they, ike all such inventious, have exerted, and will continually exert."

-The Judges of Missouri, in their annual onference, took up the question of how best to punish that sort of contempt of court which is involved in fisti cuff encounters before the bench. The fact was cited that in a trial still going on in St. Louis, wherein one laws er was for days under a rigid eross-examination by another who was his personal enemy, the opening query of each session was: "Are you armed, Mr. tilover?" to which the witness invariably replied: "I am unarmed sir." Then a good portion of the audience would depart The Judges came to an understanding that future di

-"A somewhat strange argument in favor f hanging comes to us," says the Pall Mall Gasette, from a correspondent. The gentleman in question has seen seeking to discover what mode of violent death is most popular with the British public, and with that object has adopted the very reasonable means of exam-ining the methods chiefly in favor with persons committing suicide. The result is apparently very favorable to hanging, as in one year, 1981, out of 1,476 people who committed suicide, no fewer than 511, or upward of one-third, hanged or strangled themselves, as against 279

who cut their throats, and 271 who drowned themselves. The first great irrigation work in South Africa is now in course of construction at Van Wyk's Viel. The Parliament granted £20,000 for the work. The water dammed in will cover an area of nineteen square miles, with an average depth of ten feet, and for two miles and a half the depth will be twenty seven fect. This lake will be as large as Loch Kutrine, Seat-land, and will, when at the depths given, be a sheet of water equal to 350,000,000,000 gallons, and canable of irrigating for many months thousands of acres. One rainfall such as was experienced in April would have minfall such as was experienced in April kept the dam going for the purpose for which it was

constructed for a whole year. -The President of the United States Cremation Society says that there are 5,000 persons in this country pledged to have their hodies burned. There is as yet only one crematory—that at Washington, Pa.; but the plans are drawn for another, and the society is raising the money to build it. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed. The building will, besides the furnice, contain a room for the resuscitation of persons who would otherwise be burned or buried alive; another for the keeping of bodies by refrigeration until the arrival of distant mourners, who might wish to take part in funeral coremouse; and a third in which any degred rites may be held. He also ways that the principal opposition is by Christians, and that their dislike of crema tion arises from a belief in the doctrine of resurre

-"A dying man may be burned with a redhot iron and not feel pain." Dr. Crawford said to a re-porter for the Mail of Stockton, Cal. "Consciousness may remain to the dying almost to the dissolution, but generally they lose the power of thought long before actual death. In cases of death in which there seems to be suffering the writing and spassus are due for effect muscular action. Fear weakens the nervons system and consequently hastens death; and the reverse of fear may prolong life." The Doctor cited a medical report concerning a Nethodist minister. He lay on the verge of death, cold and pulseless, and friends around his bed sang his favorite by mn. As they ceased, and while the physician stood timing the death, the minister's hands noved, and he whispered, "Glory!" Restoratives were duministered, and an hour later the man had recov-red. He lived many years after that. He said he understood every word spoken at his bedeide. Under the nervous excitement and enthusiasm wrought by the byme, he had exected his muscular strength, and lived.

-Two young thieves were arrested in a room where they had stored a quantity of new cloth. There was no clue at hand as to the ownership of the there was no case at hand as to the ownership of the goods, nor any conclusive evidence that it was swang. It was entirely possible that the detectives might not be able to find out anything about it, and that the rascals might be discharged through lack of proofs against them. But they saved all trouble by readily confessing that they had stolen the cloth from a factory at Stamford, Conn. They gave the particulars of the robiery, which was a dashing and daring one, and thus destroyed their hope of examp. This record in the extractions their hope of escape. This seemed inexplicable, until their more of excape. This securion in Those poor devile," said he, "are what we call dime novel cracks men. That is, they have been led into crime by reading men. That is, they have been led into crime by yellow covered stories of criminal exploris. amateur burglars. The experienced professional will shut his mouth tight the instant he is caught, and noth-ing under heaven will induce him to open it; but the amateur, who doesn't realize what a term in State prison means and who is for the mount. means, and who is, for the moment, carried away by the bright prospect of seeing his deed displayed in the pa-pers, can't resist the temptation to tell the story. He is not only willing to give away the facts, but he will embelish them with fictitious devitry. That is wit many criminals peach as soon as they set nabled."

the lectures are in English.

—A company of twelve Viennese swords women, who are said to be as remarkable for their beauty as their skill, will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments and try their strength with some of the leading French amateurs. -The regret is great in England that Mr.